Preliminary Work Progressing in a Satisfactory Manner-Plans for the Superstructure - History of the Enterprise to the Present Time -How Books Will Be Obtained

The erection of the Washington Public Library in Mount Vernon Square is now progressing in a manner which promises the completion of the building within the time prescribed by law, or before March 2, 1902. Under the direction of the commission created by act of Congress for the purpose, the work of laying the foundations of the building has been in progress during the months of June and July, and room and the corridors. the sub-structure is now practically completed. The leveling of the earth up to the foundation walls will occupy but a few days and then everything will be in readiness for constructing the walls of the superstructure.

Bernard R. Green, the superintendent of construction, has announced to the Library Commission that the revision of the plans ordered last May has reached a point where they are justified in asking for proposals to erect the building. The preiminary work of preparing specifications for advertisement is under way, and it is expected that bids will be formally in-vited before August 5. This doubtless will

In view of the handsome edifice thus about to rise in Mount Vernon Square and its ultimate utility to the people of Washngton, it will be interesting to recite the history of the enterprise to the present lime. While the new library building is the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Dis-trict of Columbia, the motive of his gener-osity may be said to have been the crowded condition of the library in its present quarters in New York Avenue, and a suggestion from B. H. Warner, one of its trustees, that the city was in need of facilities which it could not then afford.

Andrew Carnegle's Gift.

trustees of the Washington Public Library the sum of \$250,000 for the erection of a new building on the condition that Congress should provide an appropriate site and suitable maintenance. This generous proposition aroused the trustees and other friends of the library to action, and on March 3, 1889, an act of Congress was appropriate for justice that conditions to the usual rooms provided in basements, such as regime remaining the sense with an appropriate site on the sum of the library to action, and on the sum of repair departments, and stock and storerooms, with ample toilet facilities and quarters for justices and characteristics. the sum of \$250,000 for the erection of a March 3, 1899, an act of Congress was approved fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the donor. But the original offer of \$250,000 was not the extent of Mr. Carnegie's donations. After the passage of the law referred to above, on April 14, 1899, the millionaire voluntarily added \$50,000 to his first gift to cover the cost of furniture and equipment for the building later in the same year, when the ing. Later in the same year, when the increased cost of building material threat-ened to stall the enterprise, Mr. Carnegie came forward again with \$50,000, swelling his gift to the Capital of the nation to This last donation was made

September 28, 1899.

The organic act above mentioned pledging the Congress of the United States to its maintenance as a free circulating library, provided in the first instance for a commission to carry out the specifications of the act. This commission was to consist of the District Commissioners, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the president of trustees of the Washington Public Library. Commissioner John W. Ross is chairman of the commission, and his associates, Henry B. F. Macfarland and Capt. T. H. Beach, with Theodore A. Bingham and T. W. Noyes, are its

the building from ten architects, and that made a contribution of some 2,000 volumes, police cleared the crowd away and warrants are out for the arrest of those enshould be made by the commission acting periodicals; among others, Mr. William with two other persons selected by the Galt has contributed 256 valuable works. competing architects. The two men se-lected as specified were George B. Post, a prominent architect of New York, and Henry Van Brunt, of Kansas City, President of the American Institute of Archi-

the execution of the plans of the com-mission in the construction of the building shall be entrusted to an officer of the United States Government, specially quali-fied for that duty. As superintendent of

ort of the board selecting the plans, sub-litted to the District Commissioners. "The first floor of the building contains

the most important rooms of the Horary. The main entrance, located in the centre of the south front, will lead into the recoption hall, where the only attempt at noteworthy decoration will be made. Just inside the doors stairways on both sides will extend to the floor above and to that below. Passing these the library visitor will come at once to the delivery counter, which faces the south entrance. The counter is so arranged as to attract immediate attention and to avoid delays in the ser-vice of those who enter the building. At-tendants will issue books from the deliv-

"Arranged around the rear of the de-livery counter, which will be semi-circular," inuing to develop the latter exclusively

are to be the administration rooms of the library. Entrances will be provided on library for scholars and students, and either side of the delivery counter, but by rendering available for public use its they will be for the use of the library of circulating books through the medium of ficials only, the public generally not being the Washington Public Library as the national description. clowed in the rooms where the business of the building within the amount available to reduce to a minimum the ground space occupied by the book stack and to carry it up five tiers to the full height charge in the future, he thought plans should be matured for large additions to of the building. The capacity of the book the library, else it would not measure up to the library of the library of the library. stack, 220,000 volumes, is, however, in con-nection with the open shelf facilities, ac-commodating from 50,000 to 75,000 volumes, believed to be ample for the purposes of believed to be ampie for the purposes of two years hence, will consider the library. The stack is so situated that it can be extended and enlarged without interfering in the least with the architectural effect of the building.

The delivery counter, situated as it will be, will give the officials at work behind it complete inspection facilities and full view and control of the public reading

In the East Wing.

"In the east wing, to the right of the main entrance, will be located the public be reading room, it will occupy a space of 3,000 square feet and will be lighted by broad windows reaching to the ceiling. The west wing will be divided into two library to stock its shelves with works of departments, one-half being given over to value, as well as the lighter kind of lite adepartments, one-half being given over to open-shelf accommodations for books and the other half to the use of the children. The reception ream will be in the western section of the building. This room will be close communication with the open-shel im and will be provided with wall shelv it. The open-shelf room will contart 60 square feet and the reception room in close com 456 square feet. The children's room is of enable the commission to decide upon a contractor, and will allow the latter to arrange for material, place it upon the ground, and actually commence operations be easily removed. Thus, if the growth or popularity of the open-shelf facilities de-mands it, this department can spread itself over the entire west wing and occupy a total space of 3,456 square feet. In the event of such growth the children's room would be transferred to the basement wing reserved for that purpose, or it might possibly be removed to the second floor.

The reading room in the east wing will be fitted with wall shelver. The value of open-shelf provision rendering books ear-ily accessible has not been underestimated, and arrangements have been made for the occupancy of every available space for this

'On the second floor the west wing will Andrew Carnegle's Giff.

Acting upon this suggestion Mr. Carnegle on January 12, 1839, offered to the trustees of the Washington Public Library official department. The trustees' room and four special study rooms will also be sit-

the lunch room, with kitchen and pantry equipments, will be located in that portloa of the building. The bicycle room will also have a place in the basement near the front entrance

"An entire wing in the basement, a room well lighted and accessible, has been reserved as a children's room whenever it may be needed."

Books of the Library.

The question of supplying the Washingon Public Library with books has been thoughtfully considered by the trusties, and several plans have been discussed. This resulted a year ago in a systematic the purchase of a site for the building and plan of canvassing for subscriptions to the library, which has already yielded large accession of books. The library now housed on New York Avenue was estabfund. The building was then secured and fitted up, and the Washington City Free Library, transferred to the Washington Public Library by gift, was moved in. The Public Library by gift, was moved in. The Sunday and that Rev. Richard L. Crane, building was opened to the public Decumber 16, 1898. To the original collection many volumes have been added, and the small force of helpers who have been assisting Librarian Weston Fint have been street.

Street.

from his private library, Gen. William Bir-ncy, 169 books; Mr. Ward Thoron, 85 new books, besides gifts of books from over 150

Of the gifts of money for the purchase

turn over to the library the miscellaneous books not necessary for reference and official use in the departmental libraries. United States Government, specially qualified for that duty. As superintendent of construction the commission chose Bernard R. Green, of the Library of Congress, and in accordance with the terms of the law he is to be paid for his services an increase of 40 per cent of his salary received from the Government. His duties under the law requires that he shall distingt the commission, make all contracts, and employ necessary personal service.

The interior of the library is described by a member of the commission in a report of the board selecting the plans, substituted to the District Commissioners.

These number between 20,000 and 20,000 the of the washington the continued from the continual from the continued from the commission of the commission of the departmental library is described.

The interior of the District Commissioners.

These number between 20,000 and 20,000 and 20,000 them of the department of the department of the department of the department of the plant of the department of the counted 7,500 more. In the counter d. 5,500 more in the counter of the world illustrates the growth in the proportion of our imports, risk the world illustrates the forder, we have: Hunan (south), 5,700 converts; Hupch (southwest), 4,920; machine the imports from Europe were \$449.
Hordinary for the conjoyment and free circulating use of all the employees in all the west), 9,700; Hupch (southwest), 4,920; machine (south), 25,000; Szechuen (west), 25,000; and in 1900, \$440,609,480; from Manchuria, 21,850; Szechuen (west), 25,000; Chi-li (west), 28,740; Chelling the plans, substantial that the station contained in the french counted 7,500 more. In the counter division Bishop Anzer had a for-library of Counter division Bishop Anzer had a for-library of Counter division Bishop Anzer had a for-library of Counter of the world illustrates the growth in the proportion of our imports of the world, in their order, we have: Hunan (south), 5,700 converts; Hupch (southwest), 4,920; maching and sub-tropical parts of the world division These number between 20,000 and 20,000

There is also a possibility of securing the use for circulating purposes of some of the duplicates, copyrighted or uncopyrighted, in the Library of Congress. The creation of a circulating department of the latter library has been forcibly urged in Congress, but has also met with detendants will issue books from the delivery counter as rapidly as the volumes desired may be secured from the stacks of shelves, as the case may be. The ceiling of this main hall is to be about forty feet above the floor. A skylight will be arranged scientifically to admit a maximum of light with a relations of half of the washington Public Library. "The relations of nation and Capital make the Washington Public Library as may of summer suns." much a Government institution in prin-

long its natural lines as a great refer tional-local lending library, the nation will waste no fraction of its library re-

The same authority said that while the occupation of the new building was nearly two years in the future, he thought plaus

to its full utility as a circulating library While the 18,000, odd volumes which the library now contains, which may be 20,000 two years hence, will constitute a goo ed to the public. Congress, stands pledged to maintain the library and to provide it with the proper working force. Further than this he thought a large sum of money would be necessary to provide the library with works of refer-\$1,394,186,371. The principal features of nce, technical, biographical, historical, the report follow: and economic books, which could hardly be looked for from private sources. He thought that Congress, actuated by the public opinion of the District, should appropriate annually a sum of sufficient magnitude to enable the trustees of the closing year of the century;

ASSAULTED A COLORED WOMAN

Alice Adams Tells a Story of Rough Treatment by Strange Men.

Alice Adams, colored, is a patient at the Casualty Hospital, suffering from numerous cuts and bruises. The woman appeared at the hospital late yesterday afternoon, To the physicians she told a story of assault at the hands of four unknown men. who have so far eluded efforts of the police to apprehend them. The woman was intoxicated, it is said, when she reached the hospital.

According to the woman, she was sudlenly attacked while on her way through he Patterson woods in Northeast Wash-ngton. The men beat her, she says, and made a hasty retreat when her cries for help attracted attention. When her as-sailants left her she made her way to the sailants left her she made her way to the Ninth precinct station and related her

The woman is thirty-seven years old. She resides at Riverdale, Md., and was going from her home to the house of Caleb was attacked.

COMPLAIN OF BEING ROBBED.

Fred Van Gurder Loses \$110 and

Penn Shipley a Bracelet.

Two robberles were reported to the police last night. Fred Van Gurder, who lives at 421 Jefferson Street, Anacostia, appeared at Police Headquarters to say that he had been robbed of \$110. Van Gurden says a thief took the money from under a pillow at his home early yesterday morning. It had been placed there the Light before. There is no clew to the guilty one. Detectives Weedon and Parofit the two classes designated as manufacture ers' materials, that which includes only articles in a grade to the class which includes articles wholly or partially manufactures for use in manufacturing amounts to \$38,433,549, against \$48,753,963 in 1893 and \$100,032,525 in 1891.

The share which articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing form of the total imports is constantly increas. Penn Shipley a Bracelet.

a diamond bracelet, valued at \$40. The property disappeared mysteriously from a bureau drawer at his home several days ago. The case will receive attention.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29 .- Rev. Dr. Hunt lished in the latter part of 1898. Congress in an act approved June 30 of that year ap-propriated \$3,220 for salaries of librarian and assistants, and \$3,500 to the contingent Dr. Brooke at the Presbyterian Church. It is expected Rev. Father Cutler, of St. Mary's Church, will return before next

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

recry Am Brunt, of Kansas City, Presidency Am Brunt, of the gifts of money for the purchase cost. This board, after careful samination of all the designs submitted, esteems of the act of Ackerman & Ross, of New York and this firm, by the terms of the act of Congress, were named as architects of the coat of the structure.

Size of the Library.

According to the plans chosen, the library shall stand by the form of the coat of the third of the plans and the structure.

Size of the Library.

According to the plans chosen, the library with lose of Menut Verons Square, which is 510 for a beginning to the plans are common to the proportions have the proportions have been provided for by the gifts of principles of the litrary will be comedy the form the coat of the structure.

Size of the Library.

According to the plans chosen, the library with those of Menut Verons Square, which is 510 for the building of about seving-which are composed to the most and the control of the structure.

Size of the Library is the control of the System of the world from the control of the System of the System of the System of the System of System of the world from the control of System of the System of the System of the System of System of the world from the list of the world from the control of the System of the System of the System of System of System of System of the System of may be secured from Congress which will Shansi the Dutch Pranciscans have made to \$335,165,325. Thus our exports of manuturn over to the library the miscellaneous 19,000 converts. In northern Shantung factures are now ten times as much as in the Italians had 17,500 belonging to their 1800, while those of the United Kingdom

great body of Government employes would enjoy privileges of which they are now entirely deprived. The establishment of such a general departmental library, open also to the public, would save the Government the expensive duplication of books in numerous small collections, and would also economize in the room space devoted to departmental library purposes. numbering between them over 55,000 converts, thus forming the two largest Christian congregations in China. The enumeration of these facts and figures will show the extent of the interest which the Vatican has in the Chinese situation, and explains the alarm it experiences at the pros-pect of the destruction of work and hopes formed during several centuries of in-

creasing effort. A New Light From Science.

A New Light From Science.

(From the New York Herald.)

An illustration of the new lights which scienc throws upon old questions is the modern explanation of an experiment made nearly three centuries ago by the Flemish physician, Van Relmont. It is a pot of earth weighing 200 pounds he planter a willow branch weighing free pounds. He know the plant well watered and in five years the will low had gained lets pounds in weight, while the earth in the pot had lost only two outness. Van Helmont inferred that the plant's gain was do only to the water which had been supplied. Modern botanical science prove that the gain was in a great measure due to the carbon absorbed from the air.

Commerce Valued at More Than Two Billion Dollars Last Year.

Never in History Has the Foreign Business of the United States Reached Such Proportions-Great Increase in Exports to All the World - Imports From Islands,

The annual report of the Chief of the Preasury Bureau of Statistics upon the foreign commerce of the United States during the year ending June 20, 1960, has been completed. It will form a part of the June Summary of Commerce and Finance, which will make its appearance during the coming week. The report shows the total imports of merchandise during \$1,394,186,371. The principal features of

"Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States in the

1. The total commerce of 1900 sc 1. The total commerce of 1900 surpasses by \$319,730,550 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in history exceeds \$2,000,000,000.

2. The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world thin ever before.

3. Manufacturers' materials were more feeely imported that ever before and formed a larger share of the total imports than on any former oversion.

exasion.

4. Manufactured articles were more freely ex-corred than ever before and formed a larger share of the total exports than on any former

"In exports every great class of articles showed a larger total than in the preced-ing year; in imports every class except manufacturers' materials showed a smalle percentage of the total than in the pre-ceding year, while manufacturers' mate-rials showed a much larger total and larger percentage of the grand total than Imports of Manufacturers' Materials

"Two of the five great classes of imports are exclusively manufacturers' materials. The first of these, 'articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry,' is chiefly made up of unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, wool, crude india rubber, hides and skins, pig tin, and certain chemicals. The second, 'articles wholly or partially manu-factured for use as materials in manufacshe says, at Ivy City, when the turing, includes wood, leather, furs, ce-ment, yarns, oils, dyes, and dyewoods, and certain chemicals. The other three classes of imports are foodstuffs, articles manu factured ready for consumption, and arti-cles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc. Of the two classes designated as manufactur-

den says a thier contained of the condition for use in manufacturing form of the total imports is constantly increasing, and in the year just ended formed by far the largest total and largest percentage of the complained of the loss of a diamond bracelet, valued at \$40. The a diamond bracelet, valued at \$40. The contained of the year, manufacturers in the largest percentage of the year, manufacturers materials, including the two classes above rials. named, show an increase of \$107,375,698 over those of the preceding year; while the other three classes, foodstuffs, manufactures, and luxuries, show an increase of but \$45,190,483 over the preceding year, thus showing that over two-thirds of the increased importations of the year are in

since A. Blingham and T. W. Noyes, are members.

It was also stipulated in the said act that the building should be erected in Mount Vernon Square, and that it should be finished within twelve months and should be finished within three years of the date of the set. March 3, 1890. The provision requiring operations to begin before March 3, 1890, was fulfilled by the clearing of the clearing of the square and some excavation for the square and some friends, formed 31 1-2 per cent of the total excitations.

Street.

Julius Magruder, who came here sick journals, square and some friends, formed 31 1-2 per cent of the total excitations.

In 1890, 2025 per cent in 1895, 2025 per alone are ten times as much as in 1860. tion both in the United States and elec-In that year manufactures formed but where during the past few years brings the 12.76 per cent of our total experts, while total gold product of the half century now in 1900 they form 31.54 per cent of our total exports. Even in the decade which ends with the year 1900, the growth in exports of manufactures has been equally striking. In 18 II the total exports ame

churches before the Boxer outbreak. In are but one and one-half times as great

the eastern division of the same province as in 1860.

the French counted 7,560 more. In the southern division Bishop Anzer had a foldivisions of the world illustrates the tropical, the imports of 1890 were \$90,006, 144, and in 1990, \$33,635,134; from Asia whose supplies sent to the United States are chiefly tropical and sub-tropical in character, our imports in 1890 were \$67, 506,833, and in 1900, \$139,817,023; from Oceania, lying almost exclusively in the tropics, the imports in 1890 were \$28,356. 568, and in 1960, \$34,596,042; and from Africa, from which our imports are almost exclusively tropical and sub-tropical, our imports in 1899 were \$3,221,477, and in

1900, \$11,217,116. Imports From the Islands.

"That a large proportion of the growng demand for tropical and sub-tropical products can be supplied by the island which have recently come into closer relations with the United States is illustrate by the statistics showing the value of the imports into the United States from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawati, and the Philippine

best medi. Hostetter's world for the Stomach run-down, weak and debilitated.

Bitters

Long experience has laught us how to get the best results from male and hops, and by our constant application have archieved the best and most wholesome beer. Henrich's Marzen, Schate, and Lauger have reached the pinnacle of fame. Phone 684, Arlington Bottling Company, for a case.

1890 the imports from these islands aggregated over \$50,000,000 and reached \$100,000,000 under the increase which followed the reciprocity treaty with Spain, failing to less than \$40,000,000 in 1897 and 1898, and again reaching over \$50,000,000 in 1900. and again reaching over \$50,000,000 in 1900, while a return to the conditions of production and commerce which existed in Cuba and Porto Rico in 1892 and 1853 would probably again bring the total imports into the United States from the four groups of islands to above \$100,000,000, with a prospect of further growth, as their producing capacity is developed by the construction of roads, railways, etc., and the introduction of roads.

introduction of new capital.
"In 1900 the imports into the United States from the islands in question were: From Cuba, \$31,371,704; from Porto Rice \$3.078.415; from Hawnil, \$20,707.903, and from the Philippines, \$5,971,208. The fact that the most rapid growth in our imports is in the class of articles produced in these islands—sugar, fibres, coffee, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc., and for which their producing capacity may be rapidly and greatly increased, suggests that a much larger share of our tropical imports may be supplied from this source in the near

Exports to the Islands. "Our exports to Cuba have grown from

\$7,530,880 in 1896, to \$8,259,776 in 1897; \$9,-561,656 in 1898; \$18,619,377 in 1899, and

"Trade with Porto Rico has been as fol \$2,685,848 in 1899, and \$4.640,421 in 1900. "Hawaii has consumed our products as follows: Three million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand seven hundred and seven dollars in 1896; \$4,696,675 in 1897;

The exports to the Philippines have seen: One hundred and sixty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars in 1896; \$94,597 in 1897; \$127,804 in 1898; \$404,193 in 1899, and \$1,640,449 in 1900.

An Expanding Market.

"The fact that the exportations of 1906 exceeded by \$317.748,200 those of any preceding year, and that this increase while apparent in every class is especially mark-ed in manufactures alone, where the in-crease amounts to \$92,608,868 over 1899, uggests that new markets are being found for American products. A detailed study of our export trade for 1909 shows that this growth is found in every part of the world, and especially in those countries to which all the great manufacturing and produc ns are now looking for an increas-

ed market. "While Europe is naturally our larges market for breadstuffs, the percentage of growth in our sales to other parts of the world is much more rapid. To Europe our exports for the year 1900 crossed for the first time the billion dollar line, yet our exports to that confinent show an infrease of but 10 per cent in 1960 over 1899, and but 50 per cent over 18.0; while to North America, our exports in 1900 show an incent over 1890; to South America, in part at crease is very slight owing, in part at least, to the lack of direct stande; to Oceania, the increase in 1900 over 1899 is 48 per cent, and over 1890 is 16 for cent; to Asia, the increase in 1900 is 237 per cent, and over the year 1890 is 237 per cent, to Africa, the increase in 1900 over 1899 is over 1899 is comparatively small, owing to the interruption of commerce with that continent by the existing war, but compared with 1890 the increase is 324 per careful with 1890 the increase in 1900 the careful with increase in 1900 the same careful with a second tape, and from that tape is printed in type by an automatically, is there receiving station, automatically, is there receivin

ending to the enormous figure of \$6.665,-621,000, or more than twice as much as during the entire 250 years preceding the hiff century now closing. The gold produc ion of the world from 1492 to 1850 amounted to

ports, arready annued to, have been accompanied by a marked increase in the m ney in circulation in the United States, which stood on July 1 of each year as follows:

Gold and gold certificatis—in 1996, \$168,489,242; in 1897, \$556,432,594; in 1898, \$698,780,519; in 1899, \$724,715,728; in 1939, \$815,474,469. Total money of all kinds in circulation-

in 1896, \$1,509,725,200; in 1897, \$1,646,028,-246; in 1898, \$1,843,435,740; in 1899, \$1,932,-184,230; in 1000, \$2,062,425,496.

(From the London Standard.)

Dr. Nebring's recent description of a horn of the aurochs, or urus, discovered in a Pomeranian peat bog, has again attracted attention to a form of big game which, since history began, has disappeared before the minter. Popular report often confuses two species of wild cattle, the one called in science Bos primigenius and the other the European bison. Their remains are found under similar circumstances in caverns and various superficial deposits, the bison also occurring in the iorest bed of Norfolk, and having, therefore, enabled this part of Europe before the so-called glacial epoch began. But while the aurochs is extinct the bison survives, leading a protected existence in certain forests of Lithuania, but being really will in the Caucania. Once, however, it roamed over Europe, and in Asia extended as far as Siberia, while its bones have been found in the frozen soil of Esbeltz Bay, in Alaska.

Women as Sallors.

Women as Sallors.

(From the Chicago Tribune)

In Norway, Swelen, and Finland women are requently employed as exilore, and do their corle excellently, and in Donmark several women re employed affeat as tate officials, generally in he pilot service. They go far out to sea in heir boats and meet the vessels coming into port and, having nimbly climbed on board and shown heir official diploma, they calmly and coolly teer the newcomer into harbor.

TYPEWRITING BY WIRE

Words Telegraphed at the Rate of I Over One Hundred a Minute.

iew Automatic Device Which Overcomes Present Human Limitations -Fifty-three Words a Minute the Maximum by the Morse Alphabet-Possit dities of the Invention

By the transfer of three patents from he inventor, one of the telegraph companies has just obtained control of a new device for the mechanical transmission of telegraphic messages which it is expected will accomplish a revolution similar to that rought about in typesetting by the deelopment of the linotype machine.

It must be understood that the Morse elegraph key, which has served the world or more than forty years, is capable of transmitting about sixty words a minute. Using full text, that is, spelling everything out, operators have transmitted in the lows: Two million one hundred and two thousand and ninety-four dollars in 1896; \$1,983,888 in 1897; \$1,505,046 in 1898; abbreviation of words, the average speed on a good wire with expert operators is about sixty-five to seventy words per minute. The conductor can convey much more than this number of words, and the trouble \$5,967,155 in 1888; \$9,305,470 in 1899, and has been in the physical limitations of the \$12,569,148 in 1906. human ilmitation has been the study of many inventors, and among all the devices suggested that just completed by Donald Murray, an Australian inventor, is con-

Murray, an Australian inventor, is considered by far the most promising.

Many attempts have been made, and successfully, to accumplish the transmission of messages from a typewriter at one terminal which controlled a second typewriter at the other terminal. In this way it has been possible to reproduce in print at the second terminal the message printed at the first. The desire appears more at the first. The device appears more effective than it really is. "It's a com-paratively simple matter to make one typewriter control another by electricity," said a noted expert yesterday, "but for teleg-raphy the device so far has been a failure. Patent offices are full of these devices, nteresting enough as curiosities, but they do not give any greater speed than the Morse key, and they are, therefore, fail-ures. The typewriter, in theory, can run off a minimum of one hundred words; but on a minimum of one hundred words; but in writing messages with the needed care, experience reduces this figure to about forty words at the utmost. We have chough of those affairs; we want some-thing different? thing different.

Something different is supplied by Mr. Murray's invention. By this system, the America, our exports in 1900 show an inAmerica, our exports in 1900 show an increase of 18 per cent over 1899 and 25 per
cent over 1890; to South America, the incarrespond to the Morse alphabet of dots
and dashes, is then transmitted to the receiving station, automatically, is there remessage is produced on a narrow paper ribbon by means of perforntions, which correspond to the Morse alphabet of dots

America, our exports in 1900 show an in-range of 10 1-2 per cent over 1899 and 57 remarkable inventions, very simple in ap-per cent over 1890, while to all other parts of the world our experts in 1900 show an increase of 31.7 per cent over 1899 and 51.7 per cent over 1899 and 51.7 per cent over 1899.

the other three clauses, foodstuffs, manufactures, and luxuries, show an increase of \$1.7 per cent over 1899 and 51.7 per cent over 1890.

Great Gold Proceeding year, thus showing that over two-thirds of the increased importations of the year are in manufacturers' materials.

"The phenomenal commercial record of the year has been accompanied by an equally striking record with reference to gold production. The gold mined in the largest growth in our imports, manufactured articles show the largest growth in our imports of manufactures in 1800 amounted to \$432,254,506, against \$238,675,586 in the preceding year, an increase of \$92,808,808, while in 10 much as \$50,000,600. Manufacturers formed 31 1-2 per cent in 1850, 2021 per ce

determined by the perforated tape in the sending instrument, and cm a tape just a pair of shoes."

"Yes, I know it," the clerk replied. senting instrument, and on a tape just like that used at the sending station re-produces the perforations representing the letters of the message. The receiving tape letters of the message. The receiving tape is then put into an automatic typewriter, which is one of the most interesting parts of the whole invention. The tape is kept in place by running over a small wheel provided with metal points which fit into the central line of tape perforations.

The cierk gave a long sign and to determ the floor.

"You told him you were not anxious to sell goods if people didn't show a proper tagerness to buy," the manager went on. The cierk noded that it was so.

"Well, do you think it would pay us to man the you in our shoe departprovided with metal points which fit into the central line of tape perforations. Against this tape press five slender rods which control the operations of the machine. As the tupe passes these points, some of them slip into the perforations representing each letter. The points which do not enter the tape perforations telease the particular key in the typewriter which will print the proper letter. The typewill print the proper letter. The type"Very well. We need a man to take will print the proper letter. The type-writer itself is operated by a hand crank, and in this way the message is printed fairly on a sheet, the tape running through the machine with a steady burr and click, and the type-bars hammering out the message at a rate exceeding that of manual

Total, \$237,414.000.

Total gold production in the world—in 1896, \$202,251,000; in 1897, \$238,812.000; in wire is of the utmost importance. It might 1898, \$287,428.000; in 1899, \$315,000.000 pends upon the human operator, but in fact that is not to any important extent the case. In using the Morse key, a message of, say, 900 words occupies an instrument for thirty minutes. But by the new system this message can be divided among several operators at the perforating machines, which work far more rapidly than the Morse key, and the several strips of perforated tape are then run into the Wheat stone transmitter in the proper order, and the message roes over the wire in about eight minutes, as against half an hour, Duplex transmission by this method has been accomplished, two sending-machines system-clearly showing the blood has been accomplished, two sending-machines transmitting their messages over one wire simultaneously at the rate of over 100 words a minute. Mr. Murray expects ultimately to obtain quadruplex transmits from which will senure the sending, treely one, which will senure the sending, treely ing, and prin ing in type of telegraphic matter at the rate of nearly 500 words a minute and prin ing in type of telegraphic matter at the rate of nearly 500 words a minute and prin ing in type of telegraphic matter at the rate of nearly 500 words a minute and this over a single wing.

minute, and this over a single wite.

Aside from its value in the telegraphic device, the perforated tap, is thought to have a future in connecties with typesetting. As every one knows, the linotype machines now used in newspaper offices are operated by a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter. By the use of the auto-matic controller applied to the linetype, the message contained in the perforated type can be printed automatically by the linotype machine, at a much higher speed than is now possible. A further advantage is that by printing the message on the automatic typewriter, copy is produced which may be cut down in the newspaper office and then used as a guide by inotype man. With this in his hands, can make excisions in the tape message. nake additions by interrupting the aut natic operation of his machine and using the keyboard.

Printed Paper Is Revered. (From the New York World.)

(From the New York World.)
It is considered a servilegious act to irrad a piece of printed paper in China. Receptae for waste paper are on every street corner. It a meritorious act to gather the sacret charact and save them from deservation. The love learning is so great that many learn to real frite flowery Oriental signs over the shop from it is said that if all the classics were destroy the knowledge of these scriptures is so diffur that there are L000,000 men in China who correproduce them from memory.

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Louis C. Denham, Trustee,

421 11th Street.

THE CLERK WHO DIDN'T KNOW.

Store Proprietor's Experience With a Subordinate.

(From the Chicago Times-Herrld.) One of the proprietors of a big depart ment store ducided the other day to find out how customers were treated in his establishment. He is so seldom seen around the place that few of the clerks know him by sight, hence it was not necessary for him to assume a disguise or formulate an elaborate plan for the success of his under-

taking.
Going into the shoe department he

Going into the shoe department he sat down to be waited on. A clerk who had been in the store only a few weeks hurried forward and asked:

"May I show you a pair of shoes?"

"Yes," the merchant said, "I would like to look at some, but I don't know as I'm ready to huy a pair today."

"Very well," said the clerk, "we'll see what we can find."

Then he medicante analysis as to the

Then he made some enquiries as to the style his employer preferred and the size he were, and began taking down boxes. he wore, and begin taking down boxes.

One shoe after another was tried on, but the customer could not be suited. The toes were not right, or the shape was wrong, or it didn't fit, or there was something else about every shoe the clerk produced that was not as it should be.

Three or four times the proprietor said he guessed he would have to give it up and it, with at some future time, but the clerk always persuaded him to wait the

clerk always pe-xuaded him to wait just a moment. Then he would get another pair and make a new effort to suit the gentleman, setting forth as eloquently as he could the merits of the shocs and ex-pressing confidence in his ability to find what was wanted sooner or later. At last the merchant looked up at his

employe and said: employe and said:

"You don't seem to be worried over the fact that you have wasted an hour here with me."

"Oh, I don't think I've wasted the time," the clerk replied. "People are invited to come here and do business if they see what they want. If they can't be suited they ought to have as much right to comulain as we."

number of minute needles slip through
the perforations in the tape, and trains
mit electrical impulses to the receiving
station.

The receiving instrument, which is an
invention of Mr. Murray's, is run by clockwork. It receives the electrical impulses
determined by the perforated tape in the
sending instrument, and on a tape in the
sending instrument, and on a tape in the

"He couldn't get what he wanted.

keep a man like you in our shoe depart-

Feeling that it would profit him nothing to be abject, since he was to be discharged anyway, the miserable clerk replied: charge of our clothing department, and Mr. — wishes you to have the place be-cause you were kind enough to give him credit for knowing what he wanted better

## No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous

"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement. "We regard it a

great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. Dury, Prince.on, Mo.

is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improves at once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new

rich pure blood once more circulates through all parts of the system. S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice

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